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course, we do not know; but such an utterance from such a source presents an unusual opportunity for the United States to speak an encouraging word, to fire a peaceful shot which would surely be heard around the world. To congratulate the British government upon such a suggestion, officially to declare the readiness of our people to co-operate in a joint limitation of naval programs, and thus to help check the irrational and wasteful expenditures now burdening the nations, would be most appropriate. That our own Secretary of the Navy favors the plan is hopeful, but approval from the President would be of great encouragement at a time when encouragement is much needed, especially in Germany.

House Resolution 298.

October 31, in the House of Representatives, Congressman Hensley, of Missouri, introduced what is now known as House Resolution 298. The resolution reads as follows:

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Representatives the declaration of the Lord of the Admiralty of Great Britain, the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, that the Government of the United Kingdom is willing and ready to co-operate with other Governments to secure for one year a suspension of naval construction programs, offers the means of immediately lessening the enormous burdens of the people and avoiding the waste of investment in war material.

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be furnished the President, with the request that, so far as he can do so, having due regard for the interests of the United States, he use his influence to consummate the agreement suggested by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill."

This resolution was not only defended by such Congressmen as Mr. Slayden of Texas, but Speaker Clark descended to the floor, and, accompanied by frequent applause, eloquently championed the resolution.

Mr. Dooley Nods.

It is not often that Mr. Finley Peter Dunne lets his philosophy nod. He is performing a service to our serious-minded, sometimes too serious-minded, reformers quite equal, if not superior, to that performed by Artemus Ward in the middle of the last century. Touching upon the problem of disarmament, however, he recently closed one of his delicious dialogues with these words:

"I shud think," said Mr. Hennessy, "that sinsible nations cud always arbytrate annything."

"They cud," said Mr. Dooley, "but d'ye think a lot iv foolish people ar're anny less foolish than anny wan iv thim? Besides, I ain't sure that a fight ain't sometimes betther thin a lawsuit. It laves less hard feelin'."

Of course the weakness of this lies in the fact that it ignores the superior mental and moral judgments of the group as compared with the individual. Our supreme hope in any social advance, our confidence in the ultimate abolition of war, is based upon the fact that collective judgments average superior to average individual judgments. Yes, Mr. Dooley, of course "a lot iv foolish people" are "less foolish than anny wan iv them."

We might also take exception to the philosophy that a fight is sometimes better than a lawsuit on the theory that it "laves less hard feelin'." The fight between individuals has been outlawed by the judgment and statutes of civilized States. Civilized States will yet apply the same judgment and statutes unto themselves. But Mr. Dooley knows this, and before long he will be telling it to Mr. Hennessy.

Among the Peace Organizations.

Writing for an English newspaper, Mr. Tighe Hopkins said recently, among other things: "Since Mr. Norman Angell in 'The Great Illusion' gave respectable burial in the dustbin to some axioms of statecraft that referred us to the Georgian era (or earlier), and some theories of warfare that were actually doomed when Napoleon was planting cabbages in St. Helena, there has been a stir of feeling through the world."

This article has moved Mr. William C. Searle to announce that "the New Peace Movement is about to start a journal of its own." The title of the journal, the first number of which is probably just out, will be "War and Peace," with a sub-title, "A Norman Angell Monthly."

Mr. Searle, the editor of the new magazine, announces that it will not confine itself entirely to Mr. Angell's ideas, but will deal with general matters relating to international peace. While the first number has not yet reached us, it is announced to contain a cartoon by Bateman, of "Punch;" a poem by Alfred Noyes; contributions by Lord Loreburn, the ex-Lord Chancellor; Sir Frederick Pollock, Mr. G. M. Perris, and Mr. "Paul Dix." The last writer entitles his paper "The Raw Material of Krupps"—by which he means the men who stand up to be shot in war. The men who have promised to contribute to the new magazine represent the best in modern English letters. It is proposed to feature articles adverse to the views of Mr. Angell also, and to run a review of current events. In speaking of the enterprise, Mr. Angell himself explains that the promoters of the movement wish to bring before the mind of the European public the significance of a few simple, ascertainable, tangible facts in such fashion that they will frame unconsciously a worthy hypothesis of international society, which will lead to deductions sufficiently correct and sufficiently widespread to do for the political groups what has already been done for the religious groups.

No. 8, Volume I, of *The Peacemaker* is at hand. This is the official organ of the Associated Councils of Churches in the British and German Empires for fostering friendly relations between the two peoples. It is published quarterly by the British Council at its office, 41 Parliament street, London, S. W. Some of its interesting articles are: "Sittlichkeit," "A German Peace Manifesto," "Effects of a German-British War on Missions."

Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, who has lived twenty-five years in Japan, delivered a number of lectures under the auspices of the California Peace Society early in October. In Los Angeles he spoke before the City Club of business men, the Severance Club, and a number of

churches. He also addressed the students at the University of California, the Los Angeles High School, the Occidental College, and other organizations. There are few men in America better able to speak on questions pertaining to the Orient than Dr. Gulick.

Under the auspices of the Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration, three prizes are offered for essays submitted by college students. One of these prizes is of \$100 for the best essay on "International Arbitration," by an undergraduate man student. The donor of this prize is Chester Dewitt Pugsley, Esq. The other two prizes, the first of \$200 and the second of \$100, is for the best essays on "International Peace," by undergraduate women students of any college or university in the United States. The donor of this prize is Mrs. Elmer Black. The conditions governing the contests are: The contest closes March 15, 1914. Each contestant is requested to append to the essay a list of works consulted, if possible with specific references. The term "undergraduate student" applies to one who, in a college or scientific school, is doing the work prescribed for the degree of bachelor, or its technical equivalent. Essays must not exceed 5,000 words, and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only, of plain paper, 8 x 10½ inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered. Each essay should bear a *nom de plume* or arbitrary sign which should be included in an accompanying letter giving the writer's real name, college, class, and home address. Both letter and essay should reach H. C. Phillips, Secretary Lake Mohonk Conference (address, until December 1, 1913, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; December 1, 1913, to April 1, 1914, 3531 Fourteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.), not later than March 15, 1914. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled). The award of the prize will be made at the Lake Mohonk Conference in May, 1914.

The judges of the men's essays are Hon. Charlemagne Tower, former Ambassador to Germany; Rear-Admiral John P. Merrell, and Mr. Arthur D. Call; the judges of the women's essays are Mr. Hamilton Holt, editor of *The Independent*; Prof. Samuel T. Dutton, and Mrs. Henry Villard.

The Japan Society of New York has recently summarized some pertinent suggestions made by Mr. George Kennan. These suggestions are:

1. Japan should recognize that on the Pacific coast there is a fear of unrestricted Asiatic immigration, based partly on economic considerations and partly on belief that it would be a dangerous experiment to try on a large scale the blending of different races. The Japanese people should give dispassionate consideration to these fears and continue to restrict emigration to the United States and prevent such an increase of the Japanese population in the Pacific coast as might be socially, politically, or commercially embarrassing.

2. America should give to the Japanese who are now here, and to those who are permitted to come here, all the rights and privileges granted to immigrants from Europe, including the right of naturalization.

3. The Congress should enact a law giving to the National Government exclusive jurisdiction of all questions affecting the rights of aliens under international treaties, and should expressly prohibit State legislatures from encroaching upon this power.

Our California office has recently sent out a card announcing that it will aid high school or college students and others to prepare discussions on Peace and Arbitration, and supply peace literature and bibliographical references for those who desire them. Mr. Root announces his special addresses on International Peace and Arbitration to be "The Doom of War, and Why;" "The World-wide Peace Movement," and "Popular Fallacies Concerning War."

The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, division of Intercourse and Education, is furnishing peace items for the press.

Brief Peace Notes.

... The World Peace Foundation furnished a float for the Columbus Day parade in Boston. The float bore the motto, "Forty-four Nations at the Hague Peace Conference." Forty-four boys in bright uniform, each with a flag of a different nation, were impressively grouped on the float. The Massachusetts Peace Society was also represented with a float bearing the motto, "Law Replaces War," presenting in striking contrast a grim collection of armor, guns, cannon, and other paraphernalia of the old war system, with a mourning widow and orphans kneeling beside them, and a fine figure of Justice with her scales, typifying the dawning method of Law in the settlement of international disputes. It has been suggested that the Sage Foundation in New York, which is carefully studying the possibilities of the pageant in public education, might well take a hint from such floats and make Peace Day in the schools a most brilliant and persuasive educational propaganda.

... The Institute of International Law at its meeting in Oxford in August agreed to assume permanently the position of official adviser to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The task is to be handled through a "consultative committee" composed of the president of the institute, the secretary-general, and nine other members serving two years each. As a result of this arrangement, plans are already laid for the establishment of an Academy of International Law to sit annually in August, September, and October at the Temple of Peace in The Hague. At the first session of this Academy next summer, the well-known French pacifist, M. Louis Renault, will give thirty lectures on arbitration. It is expected that the governments will designate men directly from their own diplomatic corps to attend this academy as students. It is proposed to develop the curriculum along the lines suggested by a former Prime Minister of Russia, Mr. Storsa, the man who first proposed such an academy.

... Prof. Frank J. Goodnow, professor of public law at Columbia University, who was sent to China at the request of the new government to act as adviser in drawing up a constitution for the republic, will this year give an account of American institutions in two of the large Chinese universities. He is to lecture for five months at Peking University, and will then conduct a series of lectures at the Government, formerly the Imperial, University.

... That Secretary Bryan should lecture before the Chautauquas of this country has aroused considerable adverse criticism, especially from the European press. The Secretary has a valiant defender in the Baroness Bertha von Suttner, who, in the "*Neue Freie Presse*" of